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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20070183918 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a process for the bonding of material for the production of three-dimensional objects by means of selective heating via a laser of wavelength from 100 to 3000 nm. The beam spot here may be a focused or unfocused beam spot, or may indeed be spread, as is the case with the diode laser, where the bars may have a stacked arrangement. The selectivity of the melting process is achieved via the application of an absorber to certain subregions of a layer composed of a pulverulent substrate, and then heating of the absorber by means of laser radiation of wavelength from 100 to 3000 nm. The heated absorber transfers the energy present therein to its surrounding pulverulent substrate, which is melted thereby and, after cooling, has firm cohesive bonding. The process is markedly more flexible, less expensive, and faster than conventional laser sintering.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des.
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 20070182070 A1

AB: Three-dimensional shaped products are prepared by a layer-by-layer moldless production process in which at least one powder layer is provided, regions of the respective powder layer are selective melted via input of electromagnetic energy, wherein the powder of the powder layer contains at least one polymer powder or copolymer powder produced from a dispersion which contains at least one polymer or copolymer and which contains a water-soluble component, the water-soluble component containing at least one oligosaccharide.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des.
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20070126159 A1

AB: The present invention relates to the use of a powder which comprises specific polyesters for shaping processes, and to moldings produced powder. The shaping processes are layer-by-layer processes which use powder, which comprises selectively melting regions of a powder layer by applying electromagnetic energy. Selectivity can although there is no intention to restrict the invention thereto be achieved via a mask, or application of an inhibitor, of an absorber or of a susceptor, or via

focusing of the energy input. After cooling, the regions then solidified can be removed as moldings from the powder bed. The process occurs by using a polyester powder obtained from an alcohol and from a diacid with no use of any aromatic monomer unit. These polyester powders combine high crystallinity and low melting point, and makes the construction process more reliable while good component quality, mechanical properties, density, dimensional accuracy, and low shrinkage are realized.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 20070013108 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a three-dimensional powder-based production process using powders based on cyclic oligomers, and to moldings produced by this process.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 20060246287 A1

AB: In a laser sintering method for producing a three-dimensional object wherein subsequent layers of the object to be formed are subsequently solidified on positions corresponding to the object, as a build-up material, a powder is used wherein the upper grain limit of the powder particles is below 100 .mu.m, the D.sub.0.5-value is below 55 .mu.m, the BET-surface is smaller than 5 m.sup.2/g and the grains of the powder basically have a spherical shape.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 20060223928 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a powder which, in addition to a polymer, comprises a flame retardant based on ammonium polyphosphate, to the use of this powder for the layer-by-layer production of moldings, and also to moldings produced from this powder. The moldings constructed using the inventive powder have marked advantages with regard to their flammability, when comparison is made with conventional products, and this permits use in aircraft, for example. Furthermore, moldings produced from inventive powder also have improved mechanical properties, when comparison is made with moldings based on conventional powders, in particular in relation to modulus or elasticity and in relation to tensile strength. In addition, these moldings also have a density close to that of injection moldings.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 20060202395 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a polymer powder which comprises polyamide, and to the use of this powder for shaping processes, and also to moldings produced from this polymer powder. The shaping processes are layer-by-layer processes which use powders, where regions of the respective layer are selectively melted via introduction of electromagnetic energy. The selectivity may be achieved, with no intention of restricting the invention thereto, be achieved via masks, application of inhibitors, of absorbers, or of susceptors, or via focusing of the energy introduced. After cooling, the regions then solidified can be removed in the form of moldings from the powder bed.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 20060134419 A1

AB: A polymer powder containing polyarylene ether ketone and having a BET surface area of from 1 to 60 m.sup.2/g is suitable for use in a layer-by-layer process in which regions of a powder layer are selectively melted via introduction of electromagnetic energy.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 20060071359 A1

AB: A powder which is capable of being used in a layer-by-layer process in which regions of the respective pulverulent layer are selectively melted and, after cooling, are fixed, contains a mixture of diacid-regulated polyamide and diamine-regulated polyamide and/or diacid-regulated copolyamide and diamine-regulated copolyamide.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWMC	Draw. Des
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 20050027050 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a sinter powder composed of polyamide which also comprises metal salts of weak acids, in particular metal carbonates, and fatty acid derivatives, in particular fatty acid esters or fatty acid amides, to a process for laser sintering, and also to moldings produced from this sinter powder. The moldings formed using the powder of the invention have marked advantages in appearance and in

surface finish when compared with conventional products, especially when recyclability in the selective laser sintering (SLS) process is taken into account. Moldings produced from recycled sinter powder of the invention moreover also have markedly improved mechanical properties when compared with moldings based on recycled conventional nylon-12 powders, in particular in terms of modulus of elasticity and tensile strain at break. These moldings also have a density approaching that of injection moldings.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	K/MC	Draw. Desc
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 20050027047 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a polymer powder composed of polyamide or of copolyamides, which also comprises flame retardant, in particular phosphonates, to a layer-by-layer process which selectively melts regions or selectively binds them, and also to moldings produced from this polymer powder. Compared with conventional products, the moldings constructed using the powder of the invention exhibit marked advantages in flammability and combustibility and drop behavior, particularly with respect to UL.RTM. (Underwriters Laboratories) classification. Furthermore, moldings produced from polymer powder of the invention have adequately good mechanical properties when compared with moldings based on polymer powders without flame retardant, in particular in terms of modulus of elasticity and tensile strain at break. In addition, these moldings also have a density close to that of injection moldings.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 20040180980 A1

AB: The present invention relates to a sinter powder composed of polyamide which also comprises PMMI, PMMA, or copolymers with PMMI, in particular PMMI-PMMA copolymers, to the use of this sinter powder for laser-sintering, and also to moldings produced from this sinter powder. The moldings made from the powder of the invention have marked advantages over conventional products in their appearance and in their surface quality, especially as far as roughness and dimensional stability during selective laser sintering (SLS) are concerned. In addition, moldings produced from the sinter powder of the invention also have better mechanical properties than moldings based on conventional nylon-12 powders, in particular in terms of modulus of elasticity and tensile strength. These moldings also have a density close to that of injection moldings.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. Des
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 20040106691 A1

AB: A sinter powder containing a polyamide and metal soaps, in

particular particles of a salt of an alkanemonocarboxylic acid. A process for laser sintering, and to moldings produced from the sinter powder. The moldings formed using the powder have advantages in appearance and in surface finish when recyclability in the selective laser sintering (SLS) process is taken into account. Moldings produced from recycled sinter powder have improved mechanical properties, in particular in the modulus of elasticity and tensile strain at break.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	K/MC	Draw. Des
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 7135525 B2

AB: The present invention relates to a sinter powder composed of polyamide which also comprises PMMI, PMMA, or copolymers with PMMI, in particular PMMI-PMMA copolymers, to the use of this sinter powder for laser-sintering, and also to moldings produced from this sinter powder. The moldings made from the powder of the invention have marked advantages over conventional products in their appearance and in their surface quality, especially as far as roughness and dimensional stability during selective laser sintering (SLS) are concerned. In addition, moldings produced from the sinter powder of the invention also have better mechanical properties than moldings based on conventional nylon-12 powders, in particular in terms of modulus of elasticity and tensile strength. These moldings also have a density close to that of injection moldings.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	K/MC	Draw. Des
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Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
<u>06082269</u>	4285880	150	10/05/1979	D-HOMOPREGNANES	KELLER, PETER
<u>06118416</u>	4312164	150	02/04/1980	INSULATING BONDED MASONRY	KELLER, PETER
<u>06121614</u>	Not Issued	161	02/14/1980	DEA-STERIODS	KELLER, PETER
<u>06155271</u>	4354619	150	06/02/1980	CONTAINER FOR THE DISPENSING OF TABLETS ONE BY ONE	KELLER, PETER
<u>06249689</u>	Not Issued	163	03/31/1981	PREPARATION OF N-(3,5- DICHLOROPHENYL)- OXAZOLIDINE-2,4-DIONES	KELLER, PETER
<u>06321954</u>	4361578	250	11/16/1981	D-HOMOSTEROIDS	KELLER, PETER
<u>06432503</u>	4492797	250	10/04/1982	DEA-STERIODS	KELLER, PETER
<u>06926915</u>	4744492	150	11/03/1986	DISPENSER FOR TABLETS, CAPSULES AND THE LIKE	KELLER, PETER
<u>07002790</u>	4785975	150	01/13/1987	MANUALLY ACTUATED PUMP	KELLER, PETER
<u>07062483</u>	Not Issued	166	06/15/1987	PREPARATION OF ALKYL FORMATES	KELLER, PETER
<u>07170402</u>	4859286	150	03/18/1988	ISOLATION OF 1,3-BUTADIENE	KELLER, PETER
<u>07456116</u>	Not Issued	161	12/22/1989	DISPENSER FOR PASTY COMPOSITIONS	KELLER, PETER
<u>07649150</u>	Not Issued	161	02/01/1991	PREPARATION OF ALKYL FORMATES	KELLER, PETER
<u>07653566</u>	5207942	150	02/08/1991	PREPARATION OF MIXTURES OF DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATES AND POLYPHENYLPOLYMETHYLENE POLYISOCYANATES HAVING A	KELLER, PETER

				REDUCED IODINE COLOR NUMBER	
<u>07723133</u>	<u>5208368</u>	150	06/28/1991	PREPARATION OF MIXTURES OF DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATES AND POLYPHENYLPOLYMETHYLENE POLYISOCYANATES OF REDUCED IODINE COLOR NUMBER	KELLER, PETER
<u>07920455</u>	<u>5261575</u>	150	10/22/1992	DISPENSER FOR PULVERULENT OR GRANULAR MATERIALS	KELLER, PETER
<u>08174554</u>	<u>5494942</u>	150	12/27/1993	PROCESS FOR PREPARING A RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAM AND LAMINATE ARTICLES THEREWITH	KELLER, PETER
<u>08431271</u>	<u>5651528</u>	150	04/28/1995	VACUUM VALVE	KELLER, PETER
<u>08437296</u>	Not Issued	161	05/08/1995	VALVE	KELLER, PETER
<u>08571838</u>	<u>6155331</u>	150	05/17/1996	METHOD FOR USE IN CASTING TECHNOLOGY	KELLER, PETER
<u>08662936</u>	<u>5833212</u>	150	06/12/1996	VACUUM VALVE	KELLER, PETER
<u>08675428</u>	<u>6229043</u>	150	06/26/1996	PREPARATION OF MIXTURES OF DIPHENYLMETHANE DIISOCYANATES AND POLYPHENYLPOLYMETHYLENE POLYISOCYANATES HAVING A REDUCED IODINE COLOR NUMBER AND A REDUCED CHLORINE CONTENT	KELLER, PETER
<u>08737223</u>	Not Issued	161	11/14/1996	METHOD FOR PRODUCING A THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECT	KELLER, PETER
<u>08737933</u>	<u>5994457</u>	150	02/28/1997	PREPARATION OF AN AQUEOUS POLYMER DISPERSION	KELLER, PETER
<u>08877499</u>	<u>6028135</u>	150	06/17/1997	PREPARATION OF AQUEOUS POLYMER DISPERSIONS OF LOW VISCOSITY WITH POLYMER VOLUME CONCENTRATIONS OF AT LEAST 50%	KELLER, PETER
<u>08877500</u>	Not Issued	161	06/17/1997	PREPARATION OF LOW- VISCOSITY, AQUEOUS POLYMER DISPERSIONS HAVING POLYMER VOLUME CONCENTRATIONS OF AT LEAST 50% BY VOLUME	KELLER, PETER
<u>09039189</u>	<u>6252018</u>	150	03/16/1998	USE OF A SINGLE-STAGE OR MULTISTAGE STIRRER TO	KELLER, PETER

				PREPARE POLYMERS	
<u>09101242</u>	Not Issued	161	07/06/1998	RADIATION-HARDENABLE COATINGS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09194123</u>	Not Issued	161	07/16/1999	COLUMN AND PROCESS FOR DEODORISING DISPERSIONS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09309587</u>	<u>6107487</u>	150	05/11/1999	METHINE AND AZAMETHINE DYES BASED ON 5-MEMBERED HETEROCYCLES WITH A TRIFLUOROMETHYL GROUP	KELLER, PETER
<u>09331062</u>	<u>6294591</u>	250	06/16/1999	METHOD FOR PRODUCING POLYMERS CROSS-LINKABLE BY RADIATION, ACRYLIC-OR METHACRYLIC ACID ESTERS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09338430</u>	<u>6096858</u>	150	06/23/1999	REMOVING RESIDUAL VOLATILES FROM POLYMER DISPERSIONS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09355941</u>	Not Issued	161	08/16/1999	EMULSIFIER FOR AQUEOUS EMULSION POLYMERIZATION	KELLER, PETER
<u>09600846</u>	<u>6308675</u>	150	07/24/2000	GAS EXCHANGE VALVE WITH A HOLLOW SPACE	KELLER, PETER
<u>09674541</u>	<u>6991874</u>	150	11/02/2000	COMPOSITIONS SUITABLE FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09744472</u>	Not Issued	161	01/25/2001	Method for producing vinyl compounds	KELLER, PETER
<u>09762043</u>	Not Issued	161	02/01/2001	Radiation-hardening and/or heat-hardening substance and preparations	KELLER, PETER
<u>09762076</u>	<u>6475663</u>	150	02/01/2001	COMPOSITIONS SUITABLE FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS	KELLER, PETER
<u>09806486</u>	<u>6875406</u>	150	04/12/2001	COUNTERFLOW STRIPPING TUBE	KELLER, PETER
<u>10077114</u>	<u>6618462</u>	150	02/15/2002	DIGITAL FREQUENCY DIVIDER	KELLER, PETER
<u>10106237</u>	Not Issued	161	03/27/2002	Apparatus for drying solid insulation of an electrical device	KELLER, PETER
<u>10122231</u>	<u>6634117</u>	150	04/16/2002	METHOD FOR DRYING AN ACTIVE PART AND DEVICE FOR CARRYING OUT THIS METHOD	KELLER, PETER
<u>10129949</u>	<u>7231371</u>	150	05/17/2002	METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ORDERING AND DELIVERING DIGITAL CERTIFICATES	KELLER, PETER
<u>10203391</u>	Not Issued	161	10/10/2002	Method for producing coatings, adhesive layers or sealing layers for primed or unprimed substrates	KELLER, PETER
<u>10444348</u>	Not	93	05/23/2003	APPARATUS FOR PREPARING HOT	KELLER,

	Issued			BEVERAGES WITH A BOILER AND AN ASSEMBLY FOR INHIBITING SCALE	PETER
10497535	7081509	150	10/12/2004	METHOD FOR PRODUCING HIGHLY FUNCTIONAL, HYPER BRANCHED POLYESTER BY MEANS OF ENZYMATIC ESTERIFICATION	KELLER, PETER
10510354	Not Issued	61	10/05/2004	Method for producing highly functional, hyperbranched polyesters	KELLER, PETER
10537415	Not Issued	30	02/17/2006	Rounded-particle plastic powder in particular for application in laser sintering, method for production of such a powder and laser sintering process using such a powder	KELLER, PETER
10565232	Not Issued	30	01/31/2006	Guide carriage of a linear rolling bearing	KELLER, PETER
10632609	Not Issued	61	08/01/2003	Linear rolling bearing	KELLER, PETER

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